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***TRAFFIC CONTROL IN AN INTERNET PROTOCOL NETWORK***

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## ***TRAFFIC CONTROL IN AN INTERNET PROTOCOL NETWORK***

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates generally to switching systems, and specifically to a method and system for managing traffic and services on a switching  
5 system.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Switching systems provide data transfer services between at least two end users. In one implementation the data transferred relates to communication services, such as, voice calls, video conferences, etc. In such implementations, a user  
10 may access an end point, which may be a telephone, video phone, networked computer or any other communication element and submit a service request to communicate with another end point. Generally, a service request is transmitted from one end point to a second end point across the switching system. The switching system may be scalable and include a plurality of end points connected via a network  
15 of routers. The routers transfer messages from a service requesting end point to a destination end point. Specifically, for example, when a voice call is placed, voice data may be digitized and inserted into data packets. Each data packet includes a header that details an address corresponding to the destination end point. The data packet is transmitted from the service requesting end point to a first router which  
20 transfers the packet to another router according to a dynamically determined data transmission path. The router transfer is executed repeatedly until the message packet reaches the destination end point.

In an exemplary network connecting two end points, there may be a plurality of routers available to transfer data between two end points. One method of quantifying the performance of a given network is a Quality of Service (QoS) parameter associated with the network. Network characteristics used to determine the

5 QoS include a measure of the current traffic or load on the network, a measure of properly transmitted messages, a measure of improperly transmitted messages, the number of end points served, and the types of services available. It is critical to maintain an acceptable QoS even during periods of high network traffic. Optimizing the number of messages properly transmitted, that is providing an acceptable level of

10 QoS, while minimizing the infrastructure (e.g., number of routers on a given network) is a significant challenge in the area of telecommunications.

One method of maintaining an acceptable QoS level relates to prioritizing the types of communication services available. On a given network the different types of services, such as voice calls or video conference calls may be

15 associated with a priority level. Accordingly, based on a measure of the traffic level on the network, a networked base station may disconnect one or more already connected lower priority data transfers to maintain QoS.

This method for maintaining acceptable levels of QoS, however, has significant limitations. For example, assuming a low priority is associated with a

20 telephone call, this method involves terminating a user's established telephone conversation, in favor of a higher priority data transfer. While this known solution may bolster QoS on a given network, it is generally unacceptable to a user to have an established, ongoing telephone conversation terminated in the sole interest of maintaining a high QoS for the network.

Another method for maintaining high levels of data transfer involves a process of throttling data through a router on a network based on a priority associated with the data. However, this approach only addresses determining the timing associated with transmitting data flowing through a given router.

5 Yet another method for maintaining the quality of data transfers on a switching system involves controlling an overload condition of a main processor on a distributed switching system by informing lower level processors of an overload state in the main processor. With the overload notice, the main processor delegates the functionality of automatically calculating parameters of network traffic to the lower  
10 level processors. However, this may put a significant burden on the lower level processors associated with such a switching system.

#### SUMMARY AND OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

The foregoing and other problems and deficiencies in the prior art are overcome by the present invention, which provides a method and system for  
15 managing traffic on a network, as well as maintaining a viable Quality of Service (QoS) metric for the network. The invention is implemented as a system that determines a level of system traffic across a system at a given time and selectively, and temporarily, suppresses service requests that would significantly degrade the QoS associated with the network.

20 The selective suppression of the present invention is based in part on the current traffic determination and a predetermined acceptable QoS parameter, and allows the system to set a current state of available system services. In order to set available system services, the system, in an illustrative embodiment, refers to a

database containing a listing of services for a given network. The database includes a hierarchy of the services correlated to the amount of bandwidth necessary to provide a given service. In the illustrative embodiment, the determination is made as to whether the necessary amount of bandwidth to provide a particular requested type of service would degrade the QoS below an acceptable level. If degradation below the acceptable level would occur, the service is made unavailable until the traffic level subsides to a point at which providing the service would not have an adverse affect on the network QoS.

In the illustrative embodiment of the invention, an end point transmits a service request to a service determination apparatus (e.g., a central server). The central server determines whether the service requested is currently available on the network, as discussed above. If the service is currently available, the central server notifies the end point that it may proceed with the service request and initiate a message transfer with another end point. If the central server determines that the service is not available, the requesting end point is notified that the service requested is temporarily unavailable. The central server may be configured to transmit a message to the requesting end point when the service is available.

The foregoing objects are achieved and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent in light of the following detailed description of exemplary embodiments thereof, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, where:

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a switching system useful in provision of telecommunications services as is known.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary switching system.

5           FIG. 3 is an exemplary table from a service availability module integrated to the central server of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a flow diagram illustrating the process of determining the current service availability for the switching system shown in FIG. 2, according to the illustrative embodiment of the invention.

10           FIG. 5 is an alternative exemplary table from a service availability module integrated to a central server.

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram illustrating the process of determining the current service availability in conjunction with the table of Fig. 5, according to an alternate embodiment of the invention.

15           FIG. 7 is a flow diagram illustrating the process of determining the current service availability, according to another embodiment of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Generally, and as will be discussed in detail below with respect to the Figures 1-7, under the present invention, service requests and subsequent service data  
20   transfers are communicated between two end points or end user devices. The invention relates to a method and system for optimizing provision of the requested service(s) and maintaining an acceptable QoS on a network during periods of very high message traffic.

The invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a switching system for providing telecommunication services between end users at 0 through n end points  $120_n$ , which  
5 are connectable to each other through a network 1.

For purposes of illustration, it is assumed that communication services are desired between two end users, at end points 120A and 120B, respectively. As is known in the art, communication in a typical network is effected through routers distributed in the network with a connection path established via one or more of the  
10 routers as determined by the rules of the network.

As illustrated in Fig. 2, for purposes of simple illustration of the present invention, connection is made from end point 120A to end point 120B through a single router  $110_0$ . Router  $110_0$  is in communication with a central server 100 which controls the network and which server is in communication with Service Availability  
15 Module 200. While one configuration of connectivity is shown for purposes of illustration, it will be understood that a different number of m routers in different connectivity patterns to each other and to the central server are equally possible as will be determined by the rules of the particular network implementation, the connectivity configuration of which is immaterial to function of the present invention.  
20 In an embodiment where more than one router is part of the connectivity configuration, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that each such router will be factored into network traffic determinations and implementation of the present invention to manage such system throughput for a given network.

Router 110<sub>0</sub> accepts a service request/data message from first end point 120A and forwards the information according to a destination address within the request/message ultimately to second end point 120B through a path formed in the network as is understood. During certain periods of high message traffic on the network, it is possible for the network to become overloaded. In an overload condition, routers may begin to randomly drop or lose data messages. Thus, depending on the volume of messages on the network, the number of communicating end points, and the number of routers available to direct network traffic between end points 120<sub>n</sub> at that particular time, the routers may randomly drop messages during overload periods. If such message drop or data loss continues unchecked, there is a direct adverse effect on the Quality of Service (QoS) associated with the network, which is a measure of ability of the network to exchange messages without dropping data. An exemplary user would experience such degradation of the QoS, e.g., as a significant increase in static on an established voice call or even call drop.

The present invention prevents such QoS degradation by selectively suppressing service requests on the network during periods of high message traffic where message drop or data message loss could significantly degrade network performance. Generally, a service provider will have a range of services available for end users at any given time. For example, end users may request among available services which include, but are not limited to, point-to-point telephone calls, point-to-point video phone calls, teleconferences, or video conferences. Each of these services requires a certain amount of bandwidth to establish and maintain that respective service. A service provider will usually have a total available bandwidth and a predefined amount of bandwidth available for providing such services (e.g., in



transferring data packets containing information related to providing the services). A primary goal of the service provider is to maximize the use of a given infrastructure (network), while minimizing equipment and operating costs.

As discussed above, the present invention provides a bandwidth  
5 management solution to the problem of managing a high traffic network without significant degradation in QoS. As will be explained in further detail below with reference to Fig. 4, shown in FIG. 2, end point 120A is configured to submit a service request to the network to communicate with end point 120B. The service request is transmitted from end point 120A to router 110<sub>0</sub>. The router 110<sub>0</sub> recognizes the  
10 message as a service request and routes the request to central server 100, via any intermediate routers as necessary. While no intermediate routers are shown for purposes of illustration, a particular network configuration may implement any number of routers to establish the end-to-end communication between 120A and 120B.

15 The central server 100 processes the service request to determine whether or not the type of service requested is currently available on the network. Central server 100 bases the service availability determination on a measurement of network traffic, in coordination with service performance parameters stored on the central server (e.g., acceptable QoS, types of services provided, corresponding  
20 bandwidth requirements, etc.). After the determination is made, the central server notifies the requesting end point 120A whether the service requested is currently available on the network. If the service is available, end point 120A is allowed to establish a service connection with end point 120B. Data messages associated with providing a given service are subsequently routed through e.g., router 110<sub>0</sub> to connect

to end point 120B. Otherwise, end point 120A is informed that the requested service is temporarily unavailable.

In making the service availability determination, central server 100 conducts a network traffic level determination and queries a service availability module 200 integrated with the central server 100. The network traffic level determination is a measure of the message load handled by the  $m$  routers  $110_m$  on a network at a given time. For example, in an illustrative embodiment of the present invention, the central server 100 sends a load query message to each router  $110_m$  in the network requesting a current message drop percentage rate (number of messages dropped/number of messages properly routed) for the respective routers on the network. Each router transmits a response message with router load information that includes the drop percentage.

The central server 100 stores the router load data for message traffic analysis. The central server 100 may determine the current router load for the network by calculating the average (AV) message drop percentage and the standard deviation (SD) for a group of samples. A calculated drop rate for the network at a given time based on these values may be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Drop Rate} = \text{MDP}_{\text{AV}} + (\text{SD}/k)$$

wherein the variable  $k$  is a constant that incorporates factors associated with an undistributed load into the drop rate metric. The central server 100 may use the drop rate to compare with a stored values of required bandwidth associated with a requested service in the service availability module.

With reference to Figure 3, an illustrative service availability module 200 is shown which, in the exemplary embodiment, includes data related to the characteristics associated with a full range of services that an end point 120<sub>n</sub> may request. Two primary parameters included in the module are a “Type of Service” parameter and a “Level of Bandwidth Required” parameter. For example, if an end point 120A requests a point-to-point telephone call, the central server 100 queries the module 200. The module 200 correlates a point-to-point telephone call, with a “low” level of bandwidth required in order to provide that type of service. Other parameters may be included in addition to or in lieu of the foregoing (for example as will be discussed with reference to Fig. 5 below), as deemed appropriate for a particular implementation.

Accordingly, the central server 100 creates a service availability message that indicates whether there is enough available bandwidth to provide the end point 120A with the service requested. Depending on the actual implementation, denials of service may be based on factors ranging from the amount of bandwidth requested (as illustrated herein), priorities associated with requesting end points, requested services or any number of alternate service denial schemes. As will be discussed in greater detail below, the requesting end point 120A either proceeds with establishing a service connection with another end point, e.g., 120B, or the requesting end point 120A suppresses the service request. The Current Availability Status parameter illustrated in FIG. 5 is implemented in an embodiment of the invention as will be described below in relation to FIG. 6.

FIG. 4 illustrates a flow diagram related to exemplary service request suppression 400 and subsequent service request reattempt 450 processes. The

processes illustrate the communications between a service requesting end point 120A, a representative network router 110<sub>0</sub>, and central server 100. End point 120A generates a service request message 405 requesting a specific type of service from a service provider. The request message 405 is transmitted to router 110<sub>0</sub>, which  
5 recognizes the message 405 as an initial service request and transmits it to central server 100 in step 410.

The central server 100 receives and processes the message 405. In step 415, the central server 100 conducts a two-part service availability determination (1) a current network traffic determination (420) and (2) a service availability module  
10 query (421, described above). The network traffic determination involves central server transmitting a current traffic level request message 420 to the routers on the network. Central server 100 creates a service availability message 430 in step 425, based on the resulting router load response data, in coordination with the result of the service availability module query from step 421. The service availability message  
15 430 indicates whether or not the end point 120A may proceed with establishing a service connection with end point 120B. In the exemplary embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. 4, service availability message 430 is shown to indicate that the service should be suppressed, i.e. there is not enough available bandwidth on the network to provide the service requested without significantly degrading the  
20 acceptable QoS for the network. End point 120A then suppresses the service in accordance with the service availability message 430, in step 435.

Subsequently, as shown in FIG. 4 end point 120A reattempts to establish the service shown in a service request reattempt 450. Again, end point 120A transmits a service request message 455 to router 110<sub>0</sub>, which in turn identifies

message 455 as an initial service request and sends the message 460 to central server 100. Central server 100 again conducts the service availability determination 465, in steps 470 and 471 and determines whether there is sufficient bandwidth available on the network to facilitate the requested service without significant degradation of the QoS. For purposes of illustration, a positive determination of service availability is made where central server 100 creates and transmits the service availability message 480 in step 475 indicating that the requested service is now available. End point 120A receives the service availability message 480 and initiates establishing a service connection in step 485. The end point 120A transmits a service connection message 490 to router 110<sub>0</sub>, which in turn routes message 490 to end point 120B, establishing a service connection between end points 120A and 120B. It is also possible to configure the central server 100 to forward the service request message to the destination end point 120B if the request is approved.

FIG. 5 illustrates an alternative embodiment of the invention, wherein the service availability module further maintains a current service availability status list. In FIG. 5, the service availability module 200 also includes an additional primary parameter, "Currently Availability Status." Rather than transmitting a load request to the routers 110<sub>m</sub> attached to a given network only upon receipt of a service request (as shown in FIG. 4), in this embodiment the central server maintains a current status list for the services available to be requested by an end point/end user.

FIG. 6 illustrates a flow diagram related to exemplary service request suppression 600 and subsequent service request reattempt 650 processes. As shown in the illustrative embodiment depicted in FIG. 6, central server 100 periodically conducts router load requests, measuring the network traffic in accordance with a

router load polling interval determined for a given network (in steps 605 and 655). Based on the router traffic loads (determined from steps 605 and 655), during a service availability module query 606, central server 100 may correlate the router load results with the required bandwidth for specific services to make a current availability  
5 determination in step 610. After which, the central server 100 may update the “Current Availability Status” parameter (Fig. 5) within the service availability module 200 indicating whether each of the respective services is currently available in steps 615, 662.

Accordingly, when the end point 120A transmits service request  
10 messages 616, 665, the central server 100 simply identifies the type of service requested and checks the current service status stored in the module in steps 620, 670. Central server 100 subsequently transmits a service availability message 630, 680 indicating whether the end point 120A should suppress the service requested as in step 635 or the end point 120A may proceed with establishing a service connection  
15 with end point 120B as in steps 685 and 690.

FIG. 7 illustrates another alternative embodiment of the present invention, related to exemplary service request suppression 700 and subsequent service availability update 750 processes. In FIG. 7, the central server 100 transmits a service available message to a requesting end point associated with a denied service  
20 request when the service becomes available. It will be understood that although FIG. 7 illustrates the periodic router load routine described in FIG. 6, other embodiments of the invention may include similar or other functionality. As shown in FIG. 7, central server 100 periodically requests router load data and conducts a Service Availability Module query to determine a service availability for each of the services on a

representative network (e.g., the services shown in Fig. 5) in steps 705 and 706. Based on the data obtained therein, a service availability status is determined in step 710 and the corresponding data field in the service availability module 200 is updated with a current service availability status data in step 715.

5                   End point 120A transmits a service request 720, which is routed to central server 100. Based on the determination in step 710, the requested service is not currently available. Central server 100 checks the availability status in the service availability module 200, creates and transmits (725) a service availability message 730 to the end point 120A indicating that the service request has been denied.  
10                  Accordingly, end point 120A suppresses the service in step 735.

                  As part of a service denial, in step 725, central server 100, the central server then stores data in a service availability module 200 (e.g., a negative request queue) including the type of service requested and the address of the requesting end point in the service availability module 200. As the central server 100 periodically  
15                  updates the service availability status (steps 755, 756, 760, 765), a change in status for a particular service may initiate the central server 100 searching the availability module 200 for records indicating a denied request corresponding to the recently updated availability of a specific service as in step 775. Based on the stored parameters, the central server 100 may create a service availability message 780 to the  
20                  requesting end point 120A that a previously denied requested service is now available. Accordingly, end point 120A is now free to establish a service connection with end point 120B, as in steps 785 and 790.

While the present invention has been described with reference to particular embodiments thereof for purposes of illustration, other alternative embodiments or implementations according to the various teachings of the present invention will be understood by those skilled in the art and are achieved without  
5 departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is therefore intended that the present invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments described herein but should be defined in accordance with the claims that follow.